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nests I found two of the robin containing four eggs each. Rather early considering the backward season. Snow fell so thick at times that nothing could be seen at fifty yards. Average temperature 34°.

April 30—Went out for warblers to-day and secured seven species, those a trifle early being Black and White, Chestnut-sided and Tennessee.

May 2—First Nighthawk to-day.

May 4—My brother found a Prairie Horned Lark's nest (in the city of Wyandotte) to-day containing five eggs. An unusually large set, three or four being the common number.

June 21—Saw a female Lesser Scaup Duck to-day and yesterday in the marsh bordering the Detroit River in River Rouge Village. Was very tame. Never before observed by me in summer.

July 3—Towards evening to-day I saw a bird in the chestnut tree in front of the house which, from general size and shape, I took to be a Yellow-throated Vireo. Some peculiarity of motion soon riveted my attention; then I saw the white eye-ring and dashed into the house for the field glass. In the meantime the bird had very kindly come down into the lower branches. Yes, it was a female Connecticut Warbler. Now I am wondering whether she was a late spring or early fall migrant—probably the latter. During the regular migration I saw my first specimen, a female, on May 9, and last, a male, on May 21—the rule reversed.

J. CLAIRE WOOD.

Wayne County, Michigan.

BIRD MIGRATION AT KIRKWOOD, GEORGIA.

BY ROBERT WINDSOR SMITH.

The following records, made during the month of April, 1900. within a radius of three miles from Kirkwood station, DeKalb county, are worthy of permanent preservation. The dates given are those upon which the species enumerated under them were first seen. These records, which represent a great amount of careful and persistent work on the part of Mr. Smith, furnish as excellent basis for comparison with regions farther to the north.—[Editor.]

April 1, 6 a. m., temperature 32°. Thin coating of ice in the horse trough. Peach and plum blooms well out. Pears just showing the white in the bud. Forest trees showing green in the buds.

April 3, 72°. Wood Pewee.

April 4, 56°. Myrtle Warbler.

April 10, 60°. Yellow Warbler, Black and White Warbler, Sycamore Warbler, Kentucky Warbler, Hooded Warbler, Indigo Bunting, Summer Tanager, Red-eyed Vireo, White-eyed Vireo, Louisiana Water-Thrush, Maryland Yellow-throat, Wood Thrush.

- April 12, 44°. Kingbird.
April 13, 34°. Light frost.
April 15, 68°. Chimney Swift.
April 17, 64°. Crested Flycatcher, Cliff Swallow, Robins and Meadowlarks disappeared.
April 18, 62°. Parula Warbler, Catbird.
April 19, 60°. Whippoorwill (female), Yellow-breasted Chat, Ruby-throated Hummingbird.
April 20, 70°. Magnolia Warbler, American Redstart, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker.
April 21, 74°. Blue Grosbeak, Scarlet Tanager, Yellow-throated Vireo, Myrtle Warbler, Cape May Warbler, Ruby-crowned Kinglet (the only bird seen this season).
April 22, 64°. Orchard Oriole, Nighthawk.
April 24, 68°. Black-poll Warbler, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Rose-breasted Grosbeak (rare and irregular).
April 28, 82°. Palm Warbler, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Bachmann's Sparrow.
April 30, 76°. Chuck-will's widow (rare).

BIRD CASUALTIES.

BY P. A. TAVERNER.

The broken leg described in the October Auk (A Broken Pigeon's Leg that Healed Itself. Page 412) suggests a Tennessee Warbler that was taken here this fall by B. H. Swales. The bird in question, when shot, had a fragment of a small twig projecting from its forehead. On dissection it was found that the end of the twig was imbedded in a cavity in the skull between the eyes and just beyond the base of the bill. The bird appeared to be healthy, and there was no inflammation in the injured parts. The twig was firmly held in the position where it had been driven, and projected from the skull nearly an eighth of an inch.

I recall another bird, this time a Ruffed Grouse, taken by myself in Muskoka, Ontario, in the fall of 1896. This was a very similar case, but the twig had penetrated between the femur and the body, and was between two and three inches long. Almost half its length projected into the body and it was covered with a waxy deposit that smoothed all its unevenness and so permitted free play of the thigh along it. There was no inflammation, and the bird seemed to be in good health at the time it was killed, but its worn plumage bespoke hard times but shortly passed. The exposed part of the twig was worn smooth and polished by friction with surrounding objects.

In both these cases the twigs pointed forward, and it is evident that the injuries were sustained by flying into branches of trees. Both birds were birds of the year.